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rudimentary condition. The pistillodia remain for the most part separate, but in a few cases two or more are fused together. Both the anther and the filament of the stamen are affected. The filament is inflated into a somewhat irregularly terete organ, on the inner surface of which naked ovules are borne (Fig. 2). The outer side is covered with coarse, stiff sharp-pointed hairs resembling the same structures of the normal ovary. The anthers are replaced by an expanded leaf-like structure borne sessile on the stalk. This expanded portion is stigmatose along the edge and in some cases well-developed pollen is produced in this portion of the organ. All of the flowers were immature and consequently it is impossible to say whether seed could have been produced in such organs, or not.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

SHORTER NOTES

AN APPARENTLY NEW RECORD FOR *RUBUS CHAMAEMORUS* LINNAEUS.—*Rubus chamaemorus* Linnaeus seems to be limited in its so far published range to the far northeast and north among American plants. Its occurrence south of Maine, New Hampshire and Ontario is not reported, so far as known to me.

The new record is of two specimens taken from a bed several square feet in extent in one of the bogs near Montauk Point, L. I. These plants were collected by Dr. William C. Braislin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., August 21, 1908, who recognized in the plant something not before seen by him, and they were deposited in the Museum of The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences with the request that they be named.

The occurrence of this *Rubus* on Long Island certainly is one not before suspected, and the only explanation of its occurrence in a permanent situation at Montauk Point must be due to such causes as are fully discussed by Dr. M. L. Fernald, in a recent paper containing much discussion of geographical distribution published in *Rhodora*, or to the direct agency of migratory birds, many of which touch Long Island in their southward flights.

E. L. MORRIS.

THE CENTRAL MUSEUM

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THE COLORADO TRADESCANTIA. It may be worth while to note that *Tradescantia* sp. T. Holm, Mem. Nat. Acad. Sci. 10: 180, from Colorado, is *T. universitatis* Ckll.* I am confident that only one species of *Tradescantia* occurs in the vicinity of Denver and Boulder; and this, as Holm remarks, is not *T. scopulorum* Rose. Dr. Rydberg believes that *T. universitatis* is probably not distinct from *T. occidentalis* (Britton) Britton, but this conclusion is based on a restriction of *occidentalis* to the plant growing from Nebraska westward, taking as the type a sheet so labelled by Dr. Britton. I do not believe this proceeding can be justified, as the original account of *occidentalis* (*T. virginiana occidentalis*, Illust. Flora 1: 377) ascribes it to "Wisconsin to Missouri, Texas and New Mexico," citing a western range only southward, where *T. scopulorum* grows. The leaves of our plant, also, are by no means "narrowly linear."

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

BOULDER, COLORADO.

EPIPACTIS VS. PERAMIUM.—A. A. Eaton, in the Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington,† stated: "The name *Epipactis* appears to have been first used since 1753 by Böhmer in the third edition of Ludwig's Definitiones Generum Plantarum. Although he makes no binomial combination, his genus is properly made and he gives several references to the plant designated by Linnaeus as *Satyrium repens*, now known as *Goodyera repens* R. Br., or *Peramium repens* Salisb."

Then Mr. Eaton goes on and changes fifty-one names, transferring that many species to *Epipactis*.

In looking over Böhmer's edition of Ludwig's work, Mr. Eaton's discussion seemed correct to me at first. I was reluctant, however, to adopt such a radical change, which by the way has been accepted by the authors of the New Gray Manual, and I turned to Dr. Barnhart, asking him if he could find any flaw in the argument. He said that he could not, except that the name *Epipactis* might have been used between 1753 and 1760. He suggested that Zinn might have used it. Turning to Zinn's Cata-

* Muhlenbergia 3: 54. 1907. Nature, Nov. 1, 1906, p. 7.

† Vol. 21: 63. 1908.

logus Plantarum Horti Academici et Agri Goettingensis, we found that the genus was adopted on page 85. He credits the genus to Haller and gives *Serapias* and *Ophrys* Linn. as synonyms. He then gave a generic diagnosis of four lines and on the following page divides the genus into two subgenera: (1) *Helleborine* and (2) *Ophrys*. The first must be regarded as the typical *Epipactis* and the first species under this subgenus is:

"*Epipactis (Helleborine) floribus obsoleteca rneis, raris, labello obtuso*, Hall. Enum. Helo. 275," and under this is given as a synonym *Serapias* Linn. Sp. 1.

The first species of Linnaeus' Species Plantarum is *Serapias Helleborine* L., the type being the same as that of *Epipactis* Adans. Mr. Eaton's fifty-one new combinations have to pass into synonymy, and the publication of the same was a waste of time and paper.

P. A. RYDBERG.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE TORREY CLUB

The recent death of Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, who was an honorary member of the Torrey Botanical Club, has served to call the attention of the active members to the matter of honorary membership. It was at the meeting held February 9, 1886, that a constitutional amendment was adopted providing that "Honorary members may be chosen from botanists who have distinguished themselves by valuable original investigations, and shall be limited in number to five." At the meeting of March 9, 1886, Asa Gray was elected to honorary membership, and was the only member of this class until his death, January 30, 1888. Upon the death of Dr. Gray, the Club remained without an honorary member for more than a year.

At the meeting of April 24, 1889, five honorary members were elected, the full number authorized by the constitution. These were: Henri Baillon, Alphonse de Candolle, Joseph D. Hooker, Carl J. Maximowicz, and Julius Sachs. Maximowicz died in February, 1891, and at the meeting of April 29, 1891, Eduard Regel was elected to fill the vacancy; Regel died a year later.